

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VII.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, October 14, 1876.

No. 2.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

— 18 —

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy, one year, \$5.00
One copy, six months, \$3.00
Single numbers, 15c

ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines in this type, one sq.
One square, twelve lines, one time, \$3.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1.50
Professional cards, per quarter, 8.00
Plain death notices, free. Obituary
remarks in prose, \$2 per square; in poetry,
50c per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced
Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and
Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. S. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has
the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to
receive and receipt for money due us.
P. Fisher, 29 and 21 New Merchants
Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San
Francisco.
James Abner, Phoenix.
E. Irvine, Phoenix.
Dr. J. H. Pierson, Wickenburg.
WASSON & HARRIS, Proprietors.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

H. N. ALEXANDER,

YUMA, ARIZONA.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory

PAUL WEBER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
SHERIFF PUBLIC,
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEGG,

MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Con-
fectionery and Fancy Goods.

MOULTON & CO.,

No. 102 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Agents for the Collection of, and trans-
ferring the payment of claims against the
several departments of government.

JOHN E. NAYLOR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.

THEO. F. WHITE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 5041

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Special assistance given in obtaining pa-
tents for Mining and Preemption claims.
Office south side Congress street, Tucson
Arizona.

FARLEY & POMROY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Notaries Public. Office United States
District Attorney, Office on Congress
street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession
Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to
medicine to diseases of women and chil-
dren.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and
evening.

RAFAEL SUASTEGUE,

JEWELRY, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER.
Informs his patrons of this city and
those of other parts of the Territory, that
he is ready to execute all kinds of plain
and fancy workmanship in filigree and
enamel.
Any work entrusted to him will be exe-
cuted faithfully, promptly and at cheaper
rates than before.

J. M. BERGER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs &
Co's Store, Tucson, Arizona.

S. W. Carpenter,

RECORDED OF PIMA COUNTY.
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYAN-
cer. Notices of location of lanchos,
Water Rights, Mines and Mill-sites,
Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all
other Legal Documents executed properly
and promptly at moderate charges.
Records searched FREE of charge.

The Elliot House,

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.
W. V. ELLIOT, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS
I am prepared to accommodate the
traveling and home public, and attention
is called to the fact that the proprietor
intends to merit patronage

By satisfying his customers with the best
of service.
His bar is always supplied with
CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
March 4. 22-11

Palace Butcher Shop,

MAISH AND DRISCOLL BUILDING, MEYERS
STREET, TUCSON, ARIZONA.

PUSCH & ZELLWEGER, Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO INFORM
the public that they have entered into
partnership in the Meat and Butcher busi-
ness at the above old and favorite
stand. They intend to conduct their busi-
ness in a

Fair, Open and Above Board
Manner.

Selling FIRST-CLASS meat in its various
shapes at as low a price as it can be
laid on the block.

Call and Satisfy Yourselves.

PUSCH & ZELLWEGER.
September 30. 32-

Unbelief.

There is no unbelief;
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God.

Whoever sows, when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart! light breaketh by and
by!"

Trusts the Most High!
Whoever sows, "neath Winter's field of snow
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to look each sense in slumber deep
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says "To-morrow," "The un-
known,"
"The future," trusts unto that power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that lives on when the eyelids
close
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

And day by day, and night unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny;
God knoweth why.

Something New.

We find this paragraph in an ex-
change:

A mercantile firm at Spirit Lake have
adopted a new method of doing busi-
ness. No books are kept. When a
customer desires credit he goes to the
desk and borrows the money, for which
he gives his note, payable with interest.
He then buys the goods and pays for them.

Why should not that plan work well
for the trader or merchant? It frees
him from all the drudgery of account
books and book-keeping, so far as his
sales are involved. When the custom-
er goes to the desk and proposes to
borrow money, he naturally must show
how he expects to be able to pay. If
he obtains the goods, the trader is in
condition to enforce payment accord-
ing to the terms of the agreement as
specified in the note, whether it be on
demand, or payable at some future spe-
cified date. It does not prevent the
merchant from waiting upon his cus-
tomer until he can take up his note,
i. e., extending the time of payment.
But it gives him some security in case
the customer is a slippery one, because
he can enforce the collection of the
note at any time after due. There may
always arise disputes as to book ac-
counts, and juries are occasionally
called upon to decide upon and calcu-
late the amounts due upon them. But
the note-system avoids all that. So
many dollars with interest, according
to the terms specified, is all there is of
it. What there is to be said against
the system we do not propose to dis-
cuss. It might be that the merchant
did not on hand the amount of money
desired for making the purchase, but
that could be easily managed. And
other objections might be urged, but
we leave that side of the question to
others for discussion.—Alta.

A Slight Mistake.

Captain Porter left Camp Bowie on
Saturday, September 30th, with twelve
well equipped men of the Sixth Cavalry
and company C, Indian scouts, in
search of renegade Indians that escaped
from San Carlos Reservation. They
are rationed for 20 days scout.—Miner.

Why don't you get a thing right oc-
casional? Wasn't it bad enough that
these renegade Indians, belonging to
the Verde reservation, should have been
permitted to be off their reservation for
several months past unlooked after and
allowed all that time to commit depreda-
tions unmolested? Of course, in put-
ting this thing on San Carlos you don't
mean to lie, you are only ignorant of
facts, and so we'll give you a few.—A
band of renegade Indians belonging to
Verde have been away from their res-
ervation for months. They have been
committing depredations and murders,
with no one to molest or punish them.
Knowledge of their acts and where-
abouts lately coming to the notice of
the agent at San Carlos, a scout was
once started for the aforesaid reser-
vations. Knowledge of this scout quick-
ly reaching the vigilant military at
Verde, the scout mentioned by the
Miner is the immediate result and is
made for very obvious reasons. And
now that we have set you right we
hope that between the two scouts some
good results will flow.

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September 30. 32-

LETTER FROM MR. WASSON.

Quick Trip to San Francisco to be
made Quicker—Los Angeles, her
Railways and their Influence.
—The Great California Desert Neg-
lected by Californians.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—Left
Tucson September 22 at 5 p. m., and
arrived here at 12.40 p. m. on the 29th.
Was detained eighteen hours at Indian
Wells and one hour and a half at Los
Angeles. The stage company was
placing a lot of new stock between
Wickenburg and the railway, and
when properly done and in running
order, the trip can very easily be made
from Tucson to Indian Wells in three
and one-half days, enabling one to
come to this city in five days and
twenty hours; and from what I am
told, the same time will soon be made
via Yuma and Indian Wells. The
trip was made very comfortably. The
easiest stage ride I ever made in Ariz-
ona, was from Tucson to Florence
and about as rapid a one was that from
Florence to Wickenburg. The weather
was cool and but very little wind or
dust at any place. A little rain had
fallen on the Colorado (California)
desert and in the adjacent mountains.

By this time, material for an exten-
sion of fifty-two miles of the railway,
is either on the desert or between Wil-
mington and there, and I was yester-
day reassured by General Superintend-
ent Towne that the road would be fin-
ished to the river by January 1, 1877—
only three months hence. He did not
indicate the point of connection on the
river, but I have good reason for be-
lieving that Yuma or very near it will
be the one. Just now President Crock-
er is in New York and so is Gov. Stan-
ford.

Los Angeles ought to feel gratefully
to the great monopoly for making the
place such a railway center, notwith-
standing this was done because of
sharp business foresight rather than
an accommodation to any place or body.
The city now has direct overland rail
communication, independent of San
Francisco, and ere many years will
have another independent overland
route to the Gulf of Mexico and other
southern commercial points of note,
including the City of Mexico. Be-
cause of the grand mountain scenery
of the San Fernando, Tehachape and
other mountains, passengers will ea-
gerly take the through rail route to
San Francisco, but it is not so certain
that nearly all the freight will pass
over the heavy grades, especially if a
passably safe and convenient shipping
port be made at Wilmington or Santa
Monica or both; and after seeing what
money and engineering have accom-
plished in the various mountains of
this State, we may believe they will do
considerable wonders on the shore.

In any event, Los Angeles is a favored
city; nature has unusually contributed
to her means of prosperity and railway
capital has scarcely done less. Her
mild climate and large capacity for va-
ried productions and transportation
facilities are hers for all time. Her
people have it in their power to make
it the third and possibly the second
city on the extended Pacific coast,
California, even south of San Fran-
cisco, can perhaps produce in quantity
and variety, more than even the most
fruitful Californian claims, and the busi-
ness of railways and extent of towns
and cities are now mere trifles to what
they will be in this century. Even her
mountains, mostly barren of vegetation,
contain much silver and lead, and
some gold.

But the most wonderful thing about
this notably beautiful people, is their
disposition to disown their very large
and perfect desert—perhaps all
points of size, barrenness, sand storms,
alkaline dust, &c., considered, has no
superior on the globe. It is such a
large desert, such a magnificent spec-
imen with so few fertile spots to detract
from its perfection, that California
ought to see to it that all her visitors
should view it, as well as the Yosemite,
&c. If any of them think their desert
not so perfect as here stated, let
them traverse it fifteen or twenty times
by stage or private conveyance.

A Broken Conversation.

A widow of my acquaintance at the
Ocean was emphatic on the horrible
figure that the loveliest woman must
cut while bathing.

I remarked that the Queen of Love
and Beauty was fabled to have sprung
from the foam of the sea, and that she
must have been charming.

"Oh, yes; but she had nothing on. I
should look charming."

Here her speech came to a sudden
halt, and observing roses blooming all
over her face, I said: "I have no doubt
of it," and walked away.

Annexation.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the
citizens of Grant county, New Mexico,
was held at Burns' Hall, in Silver City,
October 4, 1876, for the purpose of con-
sidering the propriety of severing
connections with New Mexico and an-
nexing to the Territory of Arizona.

On motion J. M. Ginn was called to
the chair who explained the object of
the meeting and forcibly set forth the
advantages to be derived from such a
union.

On motion of I. N. Stevens, James
Corbin was elected Secretary. After
which James Mullen was loudly called
for who responded and gave most sat-
isfactory reasons why Grant county
should ally her destinies with Arizona.

Upon motion of D. B. Rea it was
moved and carried that a committee of
five be appointed on resolutions. Where-
upon the Chair assigned as committee-
men, D. B. Rea, chairman, James Mullen,
Peter Graves, W. H. Eckles and
Robert Metcalf.

During the absence of the committee,
Colonel Ledbetter was called upon and
entertained the meeting with some hap-
py remarks, setting forth advantages
of becoming a part of a progressive
people, which were well-timed and
well received.

Mr. Rea, Chairman of the Committee
on Resolutions, reported the following,
which were read and unanimously
adopted:

Whereas, Pursuant to a call publish-
ed in the Grant County Herald, signed
by many prominent citizens of the said
county, to take such steps as may be
deemed necessary to sever our relations
as a county from the Territory of New
Mexico and annex to the Territory of
Arizona; and we, the citizens of Grant
county, here assembled, having met
in pursuance to said call, do hereby
declare that it is our earnest wish
to join our political destinies with the
neighboring Territory of Arizona and
cease our political connection with the
Territory of New Mexico, of which
our county forms a part; and for taking
this important step we assign the fol-
lowing as some of the principal reasons
for the desired change:

1. That we are geographically nearer
the center of population and capital of
said Territory of Arizona than that of
our present Territory.

2. That we have a near community
of interest with the said Territory of
Arizona, in that our leading pursuit,
which is mining, is identical with hers,
and the laws enacted by our Terri-
tory are unsuited to our wants, and
we consider those which govern our
neighboring Territory better adapted
to the exigencies of a mining commu-
nity.

3. That we, as a county, are denied
equal representation with the other
counties of the Territory and have lit-
tle or no voice in the enactment of laws
which are necessary to our welfare,
which we believe, would be remedied
by the liberal-minded people of Ari-
zona.

4. That we consider the Territory of
New Mexico badly governed, owing
to the fact that the chief power in Ter-
ritorial legislation rests in the hands of
a selfish oligarchy, who, desirous of
interest and owing to the peculiar ter-
rains and habits of her people we see no
hope for any relief in the near future.

5. That our geographical situation in
relation to the Southern Pacific Rail-
road is such as induces us to believe
that our material interests will be great-
ly advanced by joining on to Arizona.

6. That a portion of our Territory is
subject to Indian depredations from
the same Apache bands who have their
homes in Southern Arizona, and con-
sequently a means of common defence
in the way of a militia system could be
better inaugurated and carried out by
a political union with said Territory,
whose interests in that respect are iden-
tical with ours, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the wish of the
people of Grant county, as expressed
through the persons here assembled,
that the necessary steps be taken at
once to further the views herein ex-
pressed.

Resolved, That the Governor and all
other officials of the Territory of Ari-
zona, and also all her influential citi-
zens be requested to co-operate with us
in this movement.

Upon motion of W. H. Eckles, the
question of annexation be voted upon
at our county election in November
next, was carried.

Mr. Rea moved that a committee of
correspondence, consisting of eight per-
sons, be appointed by the Chair. Car-
ried.

The Chair appointed the following
committee: Messrs. Moses, Walcott,
R. Metcalf, Rea, Mullen, Eckles, Graves
and Ginn.

Mr. James J. Wilson moved the appoint-
ment of a committee of five to draw up
and forward a memorial to Congress
on the question of annexation. Car-
ried.

The Chair appointed A. H. Hackney,
J. M. Wilson, Charles O. Rutt,
Colonel Ledbetter and J. R. Magruder.
W. H. Eckles moved that a commit-
tee of eight, one from each precinct of
the county, be appointed on finance.

The Chair appointed M. W. Bremen,
J. D. Miller, John Adair, John Brock-
man, W. L. Thompson, G. W. Holt, J. M.
Wilson and G. W. Arnold.

Mr. Lucas moved that the proceed-
ings of this meeting be published in the
Grant County Herald and also
copies of same be forwarded to the
Arizona papers and publication re-
quested. Carried.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Chair-
man authorize a sufficient number of
extra copies of the proceedings of this
meeting to be published by the Herald
and forwarded by the committee on
correspondence to each member of the
U. S. Senate and House of Representa-
tives. Carried.

Colonel Ledbetter moved that in case
of vacancy in any of the aforesaid com-
mittees the Chair be authorized to fill
the same. Carried.

W. H. Eckles moved that this meet-
ing be an adjourned meeting subject to
the call of the present Chairman. Ad-
journed.

M. GINN, Chairman.
JAMES CORBIN, Secretary.

We received a postal card this week
from Fort Selden, New Mexico, dated
July 24, 1876.

Women's Mining Bureau.

[S. F. Post, September 28.]
A new enterprise is now on foot
which, from its nature alone, is of suf-
ficient importance to claim public at-
tention. To day there will be filed the
articles of incorporation of the Women's
Mining Bureau. Its directors will be
Messrs. M. D. Kellogg, H. M. Cook,
H. S. Kinyon, E. Swift and C. J. Stev-
ens. Its object is very comprehen-
sive, and embraces the manipulation
of money as capital in almost every
variety of way; but principally the ob-
ject is the buying, selling and loaning
of money on mining stocks. At first
glance it has the appearance of being
the extravagant scheme of some over-
balanced woman's rights brains. In-
vestigation, however, shows it to be
not so, but on the contrary a well-di-
gested and apparently feasible plan. All
the women whose names appear as
directors are well-known as successful
operators in those extremely slippery
things, stocks, and to frequenters of
California street Mrs. Swift is par-
ticularly well-known, if not personally,
at least by right or by reputation; and
more than one broker will testify to
her astuteness in avoiding the many
pitfalls and snares so thickly besetting
the speculator in securities. That the
ladies of San Francisco, from maid to
matron, do and will doable in stocks is
most certain, and this bureau is organ-
ized with a view to affording greater
facilities to all who choose to become
members in the obtaining of informa-
tion as reliable at least as that possess-
ed by the best informed of the men on
the "outside." Generally speaking
there are three kinds of women specu-
lators—a small class, who know just
exactly what they are doing, weighing
the chances pro and con, as skillfully
as the shrewdest operator of the male
sex, going on the street and finding out
for themselves the state of the market
and making their own calculations;
another—the largest class—who are in-
deed sometimes seen on the street, but
who are utterly at the mercy of their
brokers, who either pluck them, or
wish them to Jericho, according as the
broker happens to be dishonest or hon-
est. As a rule, this class remains at
home and watches anxiously for the
stock quotations to come around. They
know when stocks are up and they are
happy, or when they are down and they
are miserable. The third class is also
a large one, and so to speak a some-
what frail one, the individuals of which
depend upon points from broker friends
and if the points are unfortunate, why
they depend again upon the broker
friend to supply the needed "pull,"
and in fact this class so much prefer
making to losing money that the broker
friend is generally obliged to ar-
range somehow so that even a falling
stock shall bring a profit. A rough
estimate puts the number of women
operators up in the thousands, the great-
er portion of whom are respectable. It
is a knowledge of this state of affairs
that has led a few practical women to
organize for the purpose of supplying
a place where women can go and find
all the published information regard-
ing not only mining interests, but all
sorts of business interests—a sort of
Merchants' Exchange, in fact, with the
specialty of mining news. There is no
intention whatever of dispensing that
curious thing known as "points"
at this establishment. It will be sim-
ply a place where published and pub-
lic items will be gathered. An indi-
cator will be placed in the room, en-
abling the members to follow the sales
at the Stock Board as they are made,
and messenger boys will be kept in
attendance to permit those who wish
to send orders to their brokers. Mem-
bership is not to be restricted to women;
men, also, may join and participate in
the advantages of the institution. There
are a great many ladies in this city
who have made in stocks sums ranging
from \$30,000 to \$150,000, and many of
these have signified their intention to
become members. Many of the lead-
ing mining men have been talked to
about the matter, and all have recog-
nized the usefulness of the organiza-
tion. It deserves earnest attention be-
cause of the thoroughly practical and
business-like character of its intentions,
and until it proves itself incapable of
carrying out its projects it should, if
not supported by the male portion of
the stock-trading community, at least
not be hindered. After the Bureau has
been got into good working order many
independent branches will be made
from it, the first of which will be the
establishment of a brokers' office kept
by women, the buying and selling be-
ing done through some leading broker
in the board.

Late News.

On October 6, President Grant signed
the commission of J. H. Stout as Agent
for the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

A dispatch of the 6th instant from
New York says there seems to be a
want of confidence on the part of New
Yorkers in the new American Mining
Board, recently established there. Its
meetings were being thinly attended
and very little energy was displayed
by those present.

A Philadelphia dispatch of October
6, says the wool market was quiet and
firm.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Senator
Morton and Cooper and other members
of the special commission appointed
at last session of Congress to enquire
into the question of the Chinese emi-
gration, will meet and leave this city
on the 12th instant for San Francisco
to begin the investigation.

Senator Sargent and Representatives Piper
and Mead are all ready in San Francisco,
in which city the commission will
hold their first session on the 18th of
November. They expect to return to
Washington by the opening of next
Congress in December.

CHICAGO, October 6.—The Tribune's
Washington special says, notwithstanding
the efforts of the Democrats to show
that the amount of the Southern claims
presented to the last House was insigni-
ficant, the sheets of Congressional
record fix definitely the number and
amount with astounding results.

NEW YORK Commercial Advertiser:
"The only visitors who don't take any
stock in the Centennial buildings or
grounds are the cattle exhibitors.
There's a separate place provided for
them outside."

CAPTAIN "Jack" Martin, late of the
Jornada del Muerto, has purchased the
Exchange Hotel, Santa Fe, and will
take charge of and run the institution
the present month.

Railroad Connection.

Our great mineral wealth, now es-
tablished beyond a doubt, lies dormant
or greatly retarded in development by
high cost of transportation and lack of
capital. Our ores are so rich that even
without capital for the erection of mills
and smelting works, we could easily
attain prosperity if we could get ore
out of the Territory without the cost
of transportation swallowing the entire
value of shipment. We have millions
of tons of ore whose lowest average value
is \$100. We haven't the money re-
quired to erect works for the reduction
of this ore and we can't ship it on ac-
count of high freights. In this dilemma
the approach of any promised rail-
road connection to our Territory is
matter of absorbing interest to us. At
present the railroad project containing
the germ of earliest promise to us is
the Southern Pacific, now completed
to Indian Wells in California, 115 miles
northwest of Yuma. Any newspaper
comments or items in connection with
the construction of this or other roads
approaching the Territory must be of
interest to local readers, and we there-
fore give the following from a late
number of the Alta:

For 150 miles this side of Fort Yuma,
and for 100 miles this side of San
Fernando, the Southern Pacific runs
through deserts, or regions so poor,
that there is little prospect of any trade
from them for many years to come.
These are material facts not to be over-
looked in estimating the extent to which
the road has been built in advance of
settlement, and of the demands of trade.
For more than 500 miles there was not,
before the road was built, population
enough to pay one-fourth of the current
expenses of a daily train each way; and
whatever progress has been made in
the last three years, or shall be made
hereafter for many years to come, in
the counties intersected by the road
south of Merced, and not fronting on
the ocean, must be credited mainly to
this enterprise.

The road to Fort Yuma from Los
Angeles, 260 miles, does not command
the trade of 10,000 people and would
never have been built if the only in-
ducement had been the local trade, but
the Company had accepted a franchise
from Congress to build a branch of the
Texas and Pacific Road, and desired to
comply as far as possible with the wish
of the Government that there should be
a connection between San Francisco
and Arizona. Besides, the Company
were anxious that the trade of Arizona
should not be taken from San Fran-
cisco against the fair laws of trade by
the discriminations of an Eastern company
working in the interests of St. Louis
and other cities on the Atlantic Slope.

That trade is now so small that it would
scarcely justify the construction of 30
miles of road, but there are great pros-
pects in it. There is a common im-
pression that the Territory is fully
equal in its mineral wealth to Nevada,
and that it needs nothing but railway
communication and the assistance of
large capital and numerous skillful
miners and metallurgists to make it
one of the leading producers of the pre-
cious metals in the world.

Ignorance.

The